GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSTON. AN ESTIMATE OF HIM BY GENERAL DABNEY II. MAURY.

BRILLIANT CAREER.

SERVICES AGAINST INDIANS IN MEXICO AND TO THE SOUTH,

HIS MANY WOUNDS SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENTS

AGAINST MCLELLAN. SANTA ANNA'S DAUGHTER.

The Defence of the High Bridge-Colonel Scott's Ruse and Bogus Disgatches-Completely Fooled-A Very

Mai Federal Officer.

to the Editor of the Dispatch: General Bradley T. Johnson's Life of General Joe Johnston is a most interesting and valuable book. It has that decisive quality of a good book which makes you regret when you have reached the conclusion that there is not more

But enough is told to convince the reader that Joseph E. Johnston was the ablest general who lived in his generation, as he was the most unjustly treat-It can be said of him that in all of his long and active life he was preninent above all other commanders, and all other men engaged with him in military operations, small or great.

Joseph Eggleston Johnston came of a race which for generations has given lurists, statesmen and soldlers to their tountry-no stain has ever tarnished their brave and honest shield. Our great eneral was the bravest, ablest and truest of them all.

For many years this battle searred body was in the front of his country's wars. He had fought more battles, had feceived more wounds, and won more rictories than any general of his time, and has left lessons of strategy and

werwheimed by the Indians he came to the rescue, interposed his command, irove the dans back, and received his irst baptis of blood. While only five utilets made golds in his body, thiry eft holes in his coat!

In the war with Mexice, a few days received to the battle of Corne Gords.

us to the battle of Cerro Gordo Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston was again wounded, very seriously, while making daring reconnoissance of the Mexican fences. A few days afterwards the lefences. A few days afterwards the his writer received a severe wound, which caused him to be borne to the same Mexican hut where Colonel Johnston was lying, and where, through the thin, reed parlitions the wounded officers, Johnston, Stevens, Mason, and Lieutenant Derby John Phoenix) could that as theerfully is their condition permitted—all save foliation, whose grievous wounds and impatience at his absence from the field

nade him silent and irritable. One day he found considerable relief by in explosion occasioned by Derby, whose source jests had been a source of daily pereasing annoyance to Johnston, until te found opportunity to explode when he teard Derby order his servant to rob a sassing flock of a kid and prepare it for tis dinner: "If you dare to do this, sir, I'l tave you court-martialled and shot," "Old Joe." As the penalty night have been grave, John Phoenix was lienced—for a time. Old General Scott was a very humane

can, always considerate of his soldiers, ind so soon as his army was quartered hlapa he made arrangements for the infe and comfortable transfer of his sick and wounded to that beautiful and salurious city. A strong escort with litters ind ambulances were sent down for us, ind we were tenderly cared for upon our

days' march to the city. been greatly distinguished in several batles, was in command of the escort tuarding my litter, and was devoted in its care of me. During all of the sefond day's march we were in sight of the cautiful city of Jalapa, nestled amidst he rich follage of the mountains, 6,000 cet or more above the suttry seacoast we left at Vera Cruz.

Here Colonel Johnston rapidly recovered from his wounds. His devoted attendant was young Preston Johnston, his nephew and loving friend, and as soon as I could valk about Lieutenant Coppee daily gave ne his help to walk around to see how mr great Colonel was faring. I remember ain plaza, and by a street to the Colo tel's house, and on the way we daily ound a beautiful maiden awaiting our past her window, in which she od-a most beautiful Mexican ludy of summers, expectant and gentle and ly-she had a salutation ready for me. am sure it was for me, because Coppee ind she never stands in that window any

SANTA ANNA'S DAUGHTER.

She was the favorite daughter of Gentral Santa Anna, whom any gentleman in the country would have been glad to narry, if he could, although her parents' marriage was "left-handed"— which mattered little when the offspring beautiful, and the dowry so gen-

I was sent out of the country soon

I was sent out of the country soon after this, and Colonel Johnston and his bright, young nephew were both shot in the valley at Chapultepec.

The joyous young nephew was killed while bravely serving his guns. Not long before our General's death he told me that he heard of his boy's death from Lee, who showed great emotion, and wopt as he gave him the story.

At Chapultepec Colonel Johnston commanded his regiment, and was conspictions for his daring. He mounted the tarapet from the shoulders of one of

proke out two regiments of cavalry were added to the regular army of the United States. Colonel Johnston was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the First Cavalry, and Lee lieutenant-colonel of the

Second Cavalry.
Colonel Steney Johnston was appointed colonel of the First Cavalry. Not long afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Johnston was appointed brigadier-general United States army and quartermaster-general of the army, which rank he at once accepted, and resigned his ileu-tenant-colonelcy of cavalry, to which the senior major of cavalry, George Thomas, or Earle Van Dorn, was promoted. Colonel Cooper was adjutant-general United States army. Thus when war between the States was declared these

officers stood thus in relative rank: Brigadier-General-J. E. Johnston. Colonel-Samuel Cooper.

Colonel-Samuel Cooper.
Colonel-A. S. Johnston.
Lleutenant-Colonel-R. E. Lee.
Major-G. T. Benuregard.
The Congress of the Confederate States
made a law by which officers of the
United States army who should resign
their commissions in that army to take
service in the army of the Confederacy
should rank relatively according to their should rank relatively according to their rank in the United States army, which law was well known to these officers. General Bradley Johnson disposes com-letely of the law of the Confederacy thich fixed the relative rank of the five generals who had been serving in the army of the United States. Under the net of the Confederate Con-

of March 14th five brigadiers were ppointed with relative rank, as follows 1. Joseph E. Johnston, brigadier United

States arm; 2. Samuel Cooper, colonel United States army. 3. Sydney Johnston, colonel United States army.

4. R. E. Lee, Heutenant-colonel United States army. 5. G. T. Beauregard, captain United

States army. On May 16th Congress passed another act declaring that those five brigadiers shall have the rank and denomination of renerals, but when the President issued o them commissions he changed their awful rank thus:

First Cooper to rank as general May 18th; second, A. S. Johnston from May 28th; third, Lee from June 14th; fourth, E. Johnston, July 5th; fifth, Beauregard General Joe Johnston filed his remon

then went on doing his duty as only he was able to do it, to the very end,
On July 21st was fought the first battle of Manassas, of which "Joe Johnston was the superintending providence. He issued

he orders and moved the troops and di-ected the blows which produced the BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Early in May, 1862 (see page 82, Bradley thuson), Johnston had upon the Peninda an army of 10,000 men. McClellan, ind has left lessons of strategy and participations which will be always studied ind emulated.

Soon after graduating at West Point Leutenent Johaston was engaged in the leminole war, and was specially distinguished. Velen a party under command from which he could meet the attack of the profess of the party under command. either wing.

In the execution of this movement he was attacked May 5, 1862, by McClellan, who was repulsed with great vigor by

olors, and twelve field pieces. McCleland next day pursued his march towards Eichmond, .McClellan made no further attempt to molest the Confederate army,

hich marched quietly on to Richmond and took position near Seven Pines, six miles from the city.
This buttle of Williamsburg has been

claimed by some writers as "a great Union victory!" It was one of those bril-liant strokes of battle which Johnston effectual defeat of the great Federal Johnston urged upon the President the

importance of at once assembling all of the dispersed troops of the Confederacy nto one great army, and with that falling om his base, and crushing him. Neithe President nor General Lee approved this, and so the opportunity was lost destroying then and there the greatest nd best organized army that ever in-McClellan moved up and occupied the

posite side of the Chickahominy. John-on was reinforced by brigades from orfolk and North Carolina, and by the

On the 22d of May McClellan did what ohnston hoped he would do, "straddled he Chickahominy with his army, throwg the two corps of Heintzleman and leys over to the west, the side upon hich Johnston lay with his army, hoping the opportunity thus given bim ! and entrenched as they came. Johnsto knew the treacherous character of the Chickahominy, and hoped from the weather indications that the stream would the two advanced corps before McClellan

ould get to their help.
On the 28th of May Johnston prepared to attack the separated corps. The ele-ments, as he foresaw, helped him, a heavy rain swelling the Chickahominy so that co-operation between McClellan and his separated corps was impossible, when Longstreet, that incomparable corps commander, fell upon Heintzleman and Keys. "His ouslaught drove back the first line, the second line, the third line, and the fourth and last Federal line."

THEY WERE ROUTED. "They were routed, rolled up, disor canized. At nightfall came Sumner, over he flood and swinging bridge, to the as-istance of his comrades, but he was too late; the battle was irretrievably lost be

ore he got up."
About 7 o'clock P. M. May 30th, about sundown, General Joe Johnston records that he received "a slight wound in the right shoulder." The "slight wound" had smashed through his shoulder-blade, and would serve any other soldier to talk out all the rest of his life, but he says, "and a few minutes after was un-horsed" by a heavy fragment of shell, which struck him in the breast. This fragment broke three of his ribs and placed him hors du combat for many months. These made eleven wounds the great soldier had received in battle!

No commander was ever personally so daring as Joe Johnston. It was his only eakness, but a most amiable weakness which one commander we can name did not exhibit in the presence of armed adversaries, but was very brave to wo-

men.
In May, 1823, Johnston was ordered to
Jackson, Miss., to command Pemberton's
and Bragg's forces. He urged that
Holmes be brought over from Arkansas,
where he had 55,000 men lying inactive,
and which, added to the forces in Mississippi, could have overwhelmed Grant,
who had crossed that river after open-

ing it to his fleets and troops, and thus left Vicksburg of no further use to the

Confederate cause.
Could Pemberton's, Holmes's, and
Johnston's forces have been united, they
would undoubtedly have beenen Grant,
but this was not to be. The Confederate
Government disregarded Johnston's advice, Pemberton disobeyed Johnston's orders, kept his army in Vicksburg, which
had ceased to be of value to the Confederacy, surrendered it to Grant upon
the 4th of July, and scaled the fate of
the southern cause.

Soon after this calamity Johnston assumed command of the Army of Tennessee, which, under Bragg, had been
routed at Missionary Ridge.

After many battles, in which he almost daily defeated the enemy's attempts
to turn his flank, he was removed from
command. The following letter from
General Joe Johnston gives his bwn,
clear statement of the campaign which
produced his removal:

produced his removal:

Macon, Ga., September 1, 1894.

My Dear Maury.—I have been intending ever since my arrival here to pay a part of the epistokary debt I owe you, but you know how lazy it makes one to have nothing to do, and so with the hot weather we have been enduring here. I have absolutely devoted myself to idleness.

I have been disposed to write more particularly about what concerns myself, to explain to you, so far as practicable, the operations for which I was laid upon the shelf. You are one of the last whose unfavorable opinion I would be willing to incur.

You know that the army I commanded was that which, under General Brags.

You know that the army I commanded was that which, under General Brags.

You know that the army I commanded was in great distress. General Johnston passed him through his lines, and gave him a note to Sherman, asking him to allow the bishop to continue his errand of mercy

so fine a prospect before him as Hood, until Mr. Davis undertook to make what the good Lord had not made of him—a great general. He has removed Johnston and placed Hood in his stead. He has rained the young man; but worse than that, he has destroyed the first hope of the Southern Confederacy, and so it was.

of the Southern Confederacy, "seand so it was.

Johnston remained chafteg over his exclusion from further active service until an accession of intelligence inspired the Confederate Government to remove General Bragg and place the great Lee in chief command of the Confederate forces. He was capable of estimating the capacity of his great comper, and the suicidal policy of the government which had degrafed him, and his first official act was to restore him to command. It was then too late to retrieve the misfortunes of their country, but Johnston made one more great effort, which, though too hate to avert the final disaster, lent, a gleam of brightness to the last hours of the Confederacy, and vindicated the great capacity and the high character of the victim of his government's cruelty.

It is now well known that Grant and not Sherman was the great commander who so shiy opposed Johnston in the campaign from Daston to Atlanta.

Bishop Lay told this writer that during that campaign he had occasion to visit an aged relative in North Georgia,



GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON

men."

I am blamed for not fighting. Operations commenced about the 6th of May;
I was relieved on the 18th of July. In that time we fought daily, always under circumstances so favorable to us as to make it certain that the sum of the enemy's loss was five times ours, which was 10,000 men. Northern papers represent Sherman's up to about the end of June at 45,000 men.

Sherman's progress was at the relief. Sherman's progress was at the rate of

I mile and a quarter a day.

Had this style of fighting been allowed o continue, is it not clear that we would con have been able to give battle with bundant chances of victory, and that we enemy, defeated on this side of the hattahoochee, would have been detroyed?

It is certain that Sherman's army was It is certain that Sherman's army was stronger, "compared with that of Tennessee," than Grant's, compared with that of Northern Virginia,
General Bragg asserts that Sherman's was absolutely stronger than Grant's.

It is well known that the Army of Virginia was much superior to that of

Why, then, should I be condemned for the defensive, while General Lee was adding to his great fame by the same

neral Bragg seems to have carned at donary Ridge his present high po-People report at Columbus and Mont-

People report at Columbus and Montgomery that General Bragg said that my
losses had been frightful; that I had
disregarded the wishes and instructions
of the President; that he had implored
me to change my course, by which I
suppose he means assume the offensive.
As these things are utterly untrue, it
is not to be supposed that they were said
by General Bragg.
The President says many leatured.

Virginia.

He assured me that he had always maintained in Richmond that Sherman's army was stronger than Grant's.

He said nothing of the intention to relieve me, but talked with General Hood on the subject, as I learned after my removal.

noval.

It is clear that his expedition had no there object than my removal and the

other object than my removal and the giving proper direction to public opinion upon the subject. He could have had no other object in upon the subject.

He could have had no other object in going to Montgomery.

A man of honor in his place would have communicated with me as well as with Hood upon the subject.

Being expected to assume the offensive, Hood attacked on the 20th, 22d, and 28th, of July disastrously, losing more men than I had in 72 (elventy-two) days; since then his defensive has been at least as quiet as mine has.

But you must be tired of this, We are living very quietly and pleasantly here.

The Georgians have been very hospitable.

We stopped here merely because it was

We stopped here the first stopping-place.

Remember us cordially to Mrs. Maury.

Tell her the gloves arrived most opportunely. Mine had just been lost, and it would have been impossible to buy more, and they are lovely.

Just before I left the army we thought the odds against us had been reduced allowed by the first to four. most six to four.

I have not supposed, therefore, that
Sherman could either invest Atlanta or
carry it by assault. Very truly yours,
J. E. JOHNSTON.

Major-General Maury.

A NOBLE REMONSTRANCE.

Was ever a nobler remonstrance made than this; so full of dignity, proud pathos, sense of outrage, and manly en-

He knew he had made a defence which students of the science of war will study for all time. There has been nothing for all time. There has been nothing like it in modern war; and never in all of the histories we know of has such a master of the science, such a brave champion of the right of his people, been so insulted as was Joseph E Johnston when the Confederate Government yield-ed to popular, ignorant clamor and removed this great commander, this true patriot, to make way for a vain and inompetent successor.
Well might the brilliant and daring Wigfall impugn the discretion of our gal-lant President, when he declared "his friendships are no less fatal to their ob-jects than his animosities."

Eaid he: "No man of his years had

man's army was that which routed it, reinforced by the Sixteenth and Twenty-third Corps. I am consured for not taking the offensive at Dalton, where the enemy, if beaten, had a sure refugs behind the fortified gap at Ringgold, or in the fortress of Chattanooga, and when the odds against us were aimost ten to four. At Reseaca he received five brigades, near Kingston three and about 3,500 cavalry, at New Hope Church one—in all about 14,000 infantry and artillery. The enemy received the Seventeenth Corps and a number of garrison and bridge guards from Tennessee and Kentucky that had been relieved by numerous "hundred-day men."

I am blamed for not fighting. Opera—imade on the morrow. This we can do as of the day and the movements of the made on the morrow. This we can do as easily as if we were both actually present with the army; neither of us at any time is actually with the troops engaged, but in our telegraph offices, where by our maps we can discuss and direct movements as clearly as if with the movements as clearly as if with the

And he said: "Bishop, I assure hat when I knew your government had emoved General Johnston from command of that army, I felt as much re-leved as if I had been able to reinforce therman with a large army corps."

General Horace Porter, in his clear and nteresting memoirs of Grant, said that e commanded Sherman's army in all of

hose operations. We cannot doubt it, for Grant would never have said so if it were not true, and as they were the only movements n the presence of an enemy that Sher-nan had ever been intrusted with that lid not result unfortunately for his govrnment, we are convinced that some ther mind and heart controlled them. General Lee said of Sherman's march o the sea: "I do not know why Sher-nan should receive so much credit for is march through Georgia, for the only estion before him was whether he could feed his army by taking everything the

Grant was a great soldier and a truly brave and kindly man.

So soon as Johnston was restored to ople, gathered together a few thousands by General Brags.

The President gave me no instructions, and expressed no wishes, except just before we reached the Chattahoochie, warning me not to fight with the river behind us, and against crossing it, and previously he urged me not to allow Sherman to detach to Grant's aid.

General Bragg passed some two hours with me just before I was relieved, and gave me the impression that his visit to the army was casual, he being on his way further west, to endeavor to get us reinforcements from Kirby Smith and Lee. I thought him satisfied with the state of things, but not so with that in Virginia.

render. These were disapproved, but active hostilities were at an end,
Lincoln being murdered by a fanatic who was in no respect a southern man, President Andrew Johnson issued his "ammesty proclamation." which contained thirteen clauses of criminal conditions, for which pardon must be specifically asked,

and explanation made.

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and ease.

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the world assurance of a man. DABNEY H. MAURY. SAVING THE HIGH BRIDGE.

Colonel Scott's Ruse and His Bogus Dispatches. Gardenia P. O., May 11, 1897. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Having incidentally heard of the remarkable and amusing strategy of Colonel John Scott, of Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., in his defence of 'the High Bridge, I wrote to him that this essential unwritten history of the war should by all means be made public, and asked him of the Dispatch. He very modestly re-plied that his distinguished "alde-de-camp, Dr. W. W. H. Thackston," of Farmville, Va., who so well executed his orders at the time, in writing out the "dispatches" referred to in the "ruse," was fully competent to the task, and he mmanded" him, as a sub officer, to give to the public in his graphic, inimitable style, the history of the affair. And how well our "Grand Old Man Elloquent" has performed the service is left to the appreciative sense of numerous renders of the Dispatch.
Very respectfully,
THOMAS J. GARDEN.

"HIGH BRIDGE" SAVED. "High Bridges" Saved.

In the year 1884 the Army of Northern Virginia had been so decimated and reduced in strength by the losses of Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, that it required the whole of General Lee's available force to defend the beleaguered cities of Richmond and Petersburg, and the projection and defance of his lines. the protection and defence of his lines of communication and his depots of supply had, in large measure, to intrusted to what was styled the, intrusted to what was styled the "re-serve force." which was composed of old men and boys under age for military service. These were organized into companies and stationed at points of military importance along the railroads, about the commissary and quartermas-ter stations, the hospitals, and important bridges.

The "High Bridge" over the Apponattox river was a most vital pointwest, over which was transported sol-diers, munitions of war, and supplies of every kind for General Lee's army and the citizens of the two besieged cities. So manifest was the necessity for pro-tecting and preserving that structure that a company of "Reserves," which was subsequently increased to a battalion numbering about three hundred, was or-dered to that point to fortify as best they could, and instructed, if raided, to make the best defence in their power. The equipment of this little force was all that could at the time be obtained.

It consisted of two smooth-bore, 6-pound cannon, without harness or horses, and one calsson for the two guns, old-time, been out of use. Some with bayonets and some without; sporting rifles, and a few revolving pistols, and single and uble-barrelled shotguns.

The "Reserves" were furnished with exes, picks, and spades to cut and dig and fortify, and in simple justice to the old men and boys, it must be said that they cheerfully performed the duties asmed them, and patiently and uncomnd hardships of camp and soldier life. They drilled and trained and watched; hey cut and dug and shovelled to foras thoroughly as possible, and to

mprovise tents and sneiters.

Such were the conditions and environments at "High Bridge," when Colonel John Scott, of Fauquier, was assigned to the command at what was then a breatened and most important point, SCOTT IN COMMAND.

Colonel Scott was a dashing, gallant, and distinguished cavalry officer of the onfederate army, who achieved renown pon many of the battle-fields of the buth, beginning with Manassas and

nding finally at Appomattox. Colonel Scott was no less noted for is courage and daring in action than or his sound judgment and his strate-ic acumen and skill. He had but recently outwitted and checkmated Beast Butler at City Point, and delayed the Yankee advance upon Petersburg, which was at the time practically in a defenceless condition, until Beauregard, with his reinforcements, could reach the Petersburg was saved and Sity. Petersburg was saved and the Beast "bottled up," until relieved by the approach of Grant and his legions.

Stuart, Wade Hampton, and Fitz Lee ad taught the Yankees a lesson in raiding that they were not slow to improve, and shortly after Colonel Scott assumed command at "High Bridge" news was brought in by the scouts and couriers that a raid had, by a circuitous march, flanked General Lee's army, and was on the railroad, approaching Burkeville and the "Bridge." The railing force was estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 cavalry, and Colonel Scott and everybody else believed that the "Bridge" was the objective point of the raid, as its destruction would have nflicted more injury and damage than

We realized the utter hopelessness of We realized the utter hopelessness of a conflict with so overwhelming a force of the enemy, who, if they came, could have occupied half a dozen natural positions commanding the bridge and its fortifications, and with their artillery knocked the wooden structure into splinters, without even coming in range of our old muskets and fowling pieces. The loss of the bridge would be a disaster and a calamity, and under the conditions, how and where to make a fight ceased to be a question, but how to circumvent and mis-lead and "bluff" the raiders was the matter to be considered, and, if possible,

Summoning his "aide-de-camp," Colonel Scott ordered him to prepare several dispatches to imaginary generals and commanders of infantry, cavalry, and artillery forces, notifying them of the approach of the raid and of the adeapproach of the raid and of the geq-quate and ample arrangements that had been made for their reception; that everything was in order for successful defence; but that with the co-operation of their several commands, the destruc-tion or capture of the raiding force was everythe a matter of doubt instruction. scarcely a matter of doubt. was given to move with caution and celerity, so as to escape observation by the enemy and to be in the selected posi-tions on time. It was stated that the positions were favorable for conceal-ment, and commanded all the lines of approach, etc., etc. The aide was di-rected not to use any name familiar to

the Yankess.

The dispatches were prepared, as directed by Colonel Scott, and placed in the hands of three or four citizens who were known to be true and trustworthy; who ewned good horses; were expert shelter, On the right, a wheat-straw time in the body, God protect them.

riders, several being oid-time fox-hutters, and who were familiar with every foot of ground and bride path between Burkville and the bridge.

These volunteer couriers and scouts were instructed to approach near enough the outposts and sentries of the raiders to attract attention or challenge, and so deport themselves as to invite pursuit, and in their flight to drop or loss the dispatches.

dispatches.

The design worked to perfection, the raiders reached Burkville, and by the time they had posted their sentinels cur couriers put in an appearance. These were challenged, chased, and several shots fired at them and in their flight and several they of course, lost their dispatches. and scamper, they, of course, lost their papers, which were found by the Yankees, HE DIDN'T COME.

The railroad depot and all the public buildings at Burkville were burned, and a great deal of private property de-stroyed or carried off. The following day was one of suspense and anxiety at High Bridge. Our couriers and scouts had come in during the night, with reports of the strength of the in-vading force, that Burkville was being vading force, that Buravine was destroyed at that point and below. We could hear nothing more, and waited and watched, until late in the day a scout came in and reported that the Yankees were not coming to the bridge, that after burning Burkville they had taken a line of match up the Danville road, in the direction of Keysville and Staunton river.

It was for quite a time a matter of speculation and wonder why the Yankees gave the bridge the "go-by," after reaching its immediate vicinity with a force sufficient for its easy destruction and the capture of its mere handful of defenders. It was not until after the close of the war that the mystery was

close of the war that the mystery was fully explained.

In the city of Washington, a year or more after the cessation of hostilltles, Colonel Scott happened to meet and make the acquaintance of the officer who led the raid, and in the conversation which ensued Colonel Scott remarked to the conversation which ensued Colonel Scott remarked to the General "that they came near making an earlier acquaintance, and having a less agreeable interview than the one in which they were then en-

"When and where?" queried the Gene-"At High Bridge," replied the Colonel,

was relating and describing the "ruse" by which he succeeded in saving the bridge and his little command of boys and cid men from capture, the Yankee general became greatly excited, his face paled and flushed, his eyes glared, his breathand flushed, his eyes glared, his breathing was long and hard, and as the Colonel finished his statement, the General sought relief in a volley of oaths and imprecations upon his "ill-luck," that would have put the "Army in Flanders" to the blush.

"Why!" he exclaimed, "the 'High fired the last gun at nightfall lay.

Pridge, was my main objective point the Sth. The casualties in that is the state of the enemy.

"General Johnston gave the while the position of the highest honor of opening the great battle of the position of the highest honor of the enemy.

Rusk yesterday. When seen by a News man he was loaded on one subject, and

that wasn't the post-offices in his dis-trict or fruit. Said the General: The survivors of Terry's Texas Ranille, Tenn., on June 21st and 22d next. The date is the day before and the first day of the meeting of the United Confederate Veterans, and they will get the sketch of the Rangers may be of in to Texans, and inspire the youth of the

'Colonel Benjamin Franklin Terry was a large planter of sugar-cane and cotton and a man of most generous instincts and of patrician birth. Thomas S. Lab-bock, a gentlemen of means and a South Carolinian by birth (each came to Texas while it was yet a republic), became leeply sensible of the conditions in 1961, and before the reverberations of the guns at Sumter died away they were en route to the seat of war, and participated in the batiles of Bull Run and First Manassas. At once, after the battle of Manassas, they sought and obtained authority to raise an independent, ir-regular cavalry regiment of ten com-panies who would arm and equip themselves without cost to the Confederacy and to participate in the Army of Vir ginia. On August 5th these gentlemen made a call through the Houston Tele-graph, published in Houston, and the News, published in Galveston, and on eptember 5th, just thirty days there-fter, 1,004 men, rank and file, were nustered into the Confederate army at Houston for the period of the war. More than 150 men who came to Jein the regiment could not get in, being already organized. Many of them followed, and when death made a vacant place it was The march overland quickly taken. The march coward the seat of war was imm gun; and upon reaching New Orleans bey were greatly disappointed when informed that they were to go to Kentucky, where General A. Sidney Johnston was organizing an army. General Johnston (himself a Texan) had made a special emand for men whom experience had taught him were wizards of the saddle and the deadly six-shooter. Upon reachng Nashville, Tenn., a rest of a week in preparation, was had, and the first fruits of lasting friendship between these men and the beautiful and godly women of regiment, and admiration and respect on the part of these women Disease over-took the men after reaching Bowline Green, Ky., and Nashville women opened their doors to the men that stood be tween them and their implacable ; and the sick boy, 1,200 miles from bo found in these women mothers and sisters who tenderly nursed them back to life and health. On October 3th they were sent to the front on Barren and Green rivers, and constituted the eyes and ears of the army. Alone they carried

the flag with the single star, 'The Bonnie Blue,' Interminable picketing, scotting, and skirmishing, was the duty assigned them until December 17, 1861, the enemy in overwhelming numbers be-

gan their march to connect with Grant on the Cumberland river, under the leadership of General George H. Thomas,

a skilled soldler. The Rangers were the first obstacle he met. General Wellich was at Woodsonville, Ky., with 3,000 men,

all Germans, and veterans of the army of the German Kaiser. Upon the ap-pearance of the Rangers the "Federal-

Smiling Faces

Sweet Greetings that Keep the Home Нарру.

It is Hard to Smile When the Body Is Racked With Pain.

It's had to smile when the back is aching, the heat throbbing, and the body is full of

that is afe and sur. Here's proof. Will you

Rev. Icholas Cebel, 1805 Broadway, Camden, N. J., 6as; "For years I suffered wit catarrh which gradually began to afect my legs. I tried all sorts of treatment without obtaining relief, and was tecoming incouraged, when I heard of a wonderfe cure of a case of insanity at Williamster, N. J., by Munyon's Remailes. I dyled to try Munyon's treatment, William result that I have been completely wred of both my catarrh and lung trougs."

Munyon has a separate to for each disease For sale by druggists, more seconts a bottle if in doubt write to Pessor Munyon at Philadelphia, Pa., and get dical advice free.

ral.

"At High Bridge," replied the Colonel, "when you led the raid to Burkeville and Staunton River bridge."

"Oh, yes; oh, yes! Colonel," was the laughing, gleeful reply of the General, "If remember—I remember; but, Colonel, I did not walk into the beautiful trap you had prepared for me; I fortunately captured some of your dispatches, which is was about to walk, as the bridge was one of my objective points, and my command was only some few miles distant. But I played you the trick of walking away, and in a different direction."

Colonel Scott permitted the Federal officer to enjoy his complacency and selfgraulation for a short time, and then gave him a true description of his meagre force and the defenceless condition of the bridge at that time, saying that the dispatches which he "captured," and which changed his line of march, were prepared specially for his perusal and which changed his line of march, were prepared specially for his perusal and edification, and not for the imaginary officers to whom they were directed, as no militury force in the neighborhood except the little band of Reserves, who could have made no effective resistance, and as he (Colonel Scott) had taken the trouble to forward and deliver the missives to the General, who imagined he in the properties of the fight was said that while Colonel Scott had taken the following the missing toward the city chillie, and the work of the Ranger Many on the was entitled to some acknowledgment for the courtesy.

It was said that while Colonel Scott was relating and describing the "ruse" and a shaft that the colonel Scott was relating and describing the "ruse" and an Assiville, and their cut was a said that while Colonel Scott was relating and describing the "ruse" and a shaft colonel Scott was relating and describing the "ruse" and a shaft colonel Scott was relating and describing the "ruse" and shaft colonel Scott was relating and describing the "ruse" and the said the proposed and the colonel Scott had taken the scource of the said that while colon there was no rest until there was crossed at Nashville, and there cut away; then for a brief period was rest for a part of them at a until the retreat toward Sailoh (Sainth) began. On this march they desinds of duty, and especially in rails the rear of the enemy, causing in transportation, annoying and tering

blush.

"Why!" he exclaimed, "the 'High Bridge' was my main objective point when the raid was organized, and my repulse at Staunton River and the destruction of my command at Reams's Station very nearty cost me my rank and position in the Federal army. D— such luck."

THE TEXAS RANGERS.

Gen. John M. Ciniborne Tells What the Famous Regiment Did.

"The Famous Regiment Did."

Clark the Famous Regiment Did.

"The Texas rangers of the enemy, getting visions for the army at Riching guarding non-combatants, political and the second policies, and policies, and policies, and the second policies, and the second policies. guarding non-combatants, politic etc., or they were on picket, and

etc., or they were on picact, and army slept in security.

"No raid was ever made in the without them, no battle fought by army they did not engage in, exalt Donelson and Misstonary Ridge, and according the July fights at Peach Taland around Atlanta-1864. They guart Hood during his campaign in Tenness and then took Sherman's rear and ga and then took Sherman's rear and ga' him all the trouble he had from Atlan to the sea, shally culminating a care with no parallel at Bentonville, N. C. with no parallel at Bettonvine, N. S. where they voluntarily made a charge a forlorn hope, that saved Joseph E. Johnston's army from capture or death. Then a remnant, all field-officers killed or wounded, men and horses with no or wounded, men and norses with an rest for months, they continued fighting with Kilpatrick, and for two days before in the great pitched battle, under the command of a youth barely 20 years old, they charged three and one-hair miles through the centre of the Federal and one-hair miles through the centre of the Federal and leaf three and leaf two many leaf two many leaf two many leaf two many leaf three two many leaf two leafs the leafs two leafs twith leafs two leafs two leafs two leafs two leafs two leafs two l but conditions were explained to the gallant young captain-I. F. Mothen's Company K-who replied that "lighting is our business; better the little squ of us die than 20,000 killed or capture It was thought then that surprise and expectation and want of preparation kept the enemy from fighting, and before they could recover and ascertain facts General Hardee moved into the key that the charge opened for him. His son and Eugene Munger were the only vic-tims. The charge was made in a half tims. The charge was made in a har-circle, and everything gave then right of way. Original number, 1,604; recruit-ed to 1,205; killed, 133, on the field; over 600 wounded received; 834 horses killed, and 1,589 wounded, discharges, promo-tions, and transfers left on the day before Joseph E. Johnston's surrender to Sherman, April, 1866; present or accountsherman, April, 1999; present of account-ed for, 339 men on the rolls, over fifty-six being wounded, and near by at the homes of the citizens. Only two sur-rendered. Many of them went to Char-lotte, N. C., and joined Mr. Davis, and a few were with him on the night ba-fore the morning of his capture, and fore the morning of his capture, and two of them aided Mr. Breckenridge in his escape.

"They were the scions of the old southern aristocracy (the only pure aristocrats in the world). Terry being asked the necessary qualifications for membership in the regiment replied Pedigree, two six-shooters, a bowle-knife, a blanket, and a craw full of sand and not over 40 years of age. Among them was found the graduate of Yale, Harvard, German and English colleges, the University of Virginia, Texas Military Institute, Baylor's Texas University sity, and matriculates and graduates of many of the best schools of the country, lawyers, doctors, merchants, professors, and all trades and professions, and the darling uniformed, immature mother's

"Where are the living, and what have "Where are the living, and what have they accomplished? They are or have been judges of the Federal and Stats courts, members of Congress, bankers, merchant princes, and, in fact, adorn the pulpit, the forum, literature, farm, workshop, and all honorable avocations in life. These men enjoyed the separate distinction of being personally known by every commander who ever handled them. They were known by their Christian names by corps commanders. The praise given to them from both friend and foe would fill a volume. By the South they were known as Terry's the South they were known as Terry the South they were known as Terry trexas Rangers. By the the Yanks they fought by various nomenciatures vis., Arabs, Centaurs, Cossacks, Mamelukes, and Very Devils. Such are the men that